## OOSEVELT TAKES A HAND IN HEARST-FORAKER FIGHT

LXXVII., NO. 161. WEATHER TODAY-Generally fair.

comes to Aid of Mr. Taft by Making **Public a Letter Expressing Stand** Taken by His Candidate Last Year.

INKES ANOTHER URGENT PLEA FOR THE ELECTION OF STANDARD BEARER

wares That Senator Foraker Is Representative of Element Opposed to the Policies and Reforms President Stands For.

Continued on Page Two.

BAY, Sept. 21.—Late today | great principle was at stake. His attitude on this question, as well as on countless questions, convinced me that of all the men in this Union, he was the countless questions, convinced me that of all the men in this Union, he was the man pre-eminently fit in point of uprightness and character, for fearless and aggressive honesty, and of fitness for championing the rights of the people as a whole, to be president.

Senator Foraker has been a leader among those members of Congress of both parties who have resolutely opposed the great policies of internal reform for which the administration has made itself responsible. His attitude has been that of certain other public men, notably (as shown in this same correspondence published by Mr. Hearst) Gov. Haskell of Okiahoma. There is a striking difference in one respect, however, in the present position of Gov. Haskell and Senator Foraker, Gov. Haskell stands high in the councils of Mr. Bryan and is the treasurer of his national campaign committee. which was called forth by exchanges between William and Senator Foraker of Ohio. in public utterances, had the Sepator of relations with lard Oil company inconsistent duties as a Senator and his ata representative of Republiles and professions. In to-Intement President Roosevelt mother appeal for the support Taft, and declares that his deeld bring "lasting satisfaction me set of men, namely, to those a as shown in the correspondablished by Mr. Hearst, were Mr. Foraker, the opponent of oft within his own party, and re behind Gov. Haskell and his tes, the opponents of Mr. Taft

## opposing party." Taft Letter Published.

ment embodies a letter writ-Mr. Taft to a friend in Ohio 20, 1907, in which the present candidate for the Presised to acquiesce in the plan Ohio State central committee Mr. Taft for the Presidency Poraker for re-election to the a single resolution. The t points out that Mr. Taft's that charged against Senator by Mr. Hearst regarding the disterests. The President cites msville affair as a case where tion was a phase of the effort representatives of certain law the administration." It was, he large part, 'not a genuine agi-behalf of colored men at all.'

ident Roosevelt made public the mag statement today:

of Mr. Hearst's disclosure about we of Mr. Hearst's disclosure about it Forsker, I make public the follister written by Mr. Taft on July it to a friend in Ohio prominent be politics, who wrote him before setting of the State central committents whether he would object to amittee passing a resolution in Mr. Taft for president and Mr. It for senator, in the interest of Mr. A copy of this letter was subtained in the senator. It was not inforpublication, but it was understal, if necessary, it would be publicable. lly know that the strongest

by various leaders was brought. That at that time to consent to broased arrangement, and he was a by leading men from other that if he would consent to this ment all opposition on the part foraker and on the part of some toaker's influential friends in the tad elsewhere would cease, and a Taft's nomination for the presidual be assured.

Bays Taft Stood Firm. Taft declined for one moment tr any possible advantage to there what he regarded as a

to Today's Tribune

-Departments. Page

takes hand in Hearstmore aggressive

right tells of his aero-Accident 9

Ward Gould demands

Y of \$120,000 per year... 10

ler of Currency roasts

10 bank examiners... 10

4 admits that Republi
ty is in need of funds... 11

Ericksen nominated in Seventh judicial

Sporting News.  SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1908.



## CARPENTERS AND JOINERS GIVEN A WARM WELCOME

Great Convention Opens Under Most Auspicious Circumstances in Armory Hall at Conclusion of Big Parade.

**EVERY STATE IN THE UNION IS** REPRESENTED IN LINE OF MARCH

Only Discordant Note in the Proceedings Is Sounded by Governor John C. Cutler in Ill-Advised Address.

are theirs."

convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, when the delegates to the convention assembled at the Cullen hotel, and with bands playing and banners flying paraded the principal streets of the city.

More than 800 men were in line when Chief Marshal Ben Heywood gave the order to march, and every state in the Union, every province in Canada, as well as Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, were represented.

The parade was greeted by large crowds all along the line, and the en-

"We have met the carpenters and we thusiasm left no doubts in the minds of the visitors that their welcome was genuine. The marching order was as follows:

genuine. The marching order was as follows:

First Division—Plasoon of police, Lieutenant Hempel commanding; Held's band; eight tarriages containing Mayor John S. Bransford, General President of the Brothechood William D. Huber, General Secretary Frank Duffy, General Treasurer Thomas Neale, officials of the local unions, members of the reception committee and of the Commercial clab; delegates from New York, Illino's, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado, Maryond, South Dakota, New Mexico, Joho, Canada, Florida, Tennessee, Canfornia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Vasconsin and Pennsylvania marching; fire department.

Second Division—Held's band No. 2; delegates from Ogden local No. 184 and the remainder of the state and Hawaiian and Porto Rican delegates.

They were a fine-looking bod- of men, broad-shouldered and typical of America's best manhood. Most of them carried canes with flags attached.

The line of march was: East from the Cullen to Main street, south on Main to Fourth South, east to State, north on State to South Temple, west to Main, south to Second South, west to Main, south to Second South, west to Mest Temple, south to Pierpont street and thence to Armory hall, where the convention assembled.

At Armory hell amid great chesing

Convention is Opened.

Convention is opened.

At Armory hall, amid great cheering and the playing of "The Star-Spangled Eanner" by the band, the convention was called to order by the temporary chairman, George Gray of Salt Lake City, president of the district council, who in his opening address said:

This is the first labor organization to hold its convention in Salt Lake City or in Utah, and on behalf of my fellow-craftsmen I extend a hearty welcome to you to the city and state. Capable committees are in charge of your entertainment, and I believe that their efforts will meet with success, and will in no way conflict with your duties.

Each part of the country has its distinctive features, and Salt Lake City is no exception, so arrangements have been made for you to visit the Great Salt Lake on Saturday at 2 o'clock and have at least one bath. A trip to Bingham has also been arranged, so that those among you who do not live in a mining country may see how the minerals of the world are gathered. When the delegates gathered at Niagara, Sait Lake City promised that if the next convention came here you would be given the time of your lives, and now that the time has arrived to fulfill that promise I may say that it only depends on the length of your lives.

The chairman then introduced the Rev. Peter A. Simplem, who offered

The chairman then introduced the Rev. Peter A. Simpkin, who offered prayer, carnestly praying that the carpenters of today might follow in the footsteps of the first carpenter, Jesus

of Nazareth.

Three cheers and a tiger were given for Gov. Cutler, when he was introduced, speaking at some length on what the laboring man owed to himself and to his family. His address was strongly objected to by many of the delegates, they taking exceptions to certain parts of it which they termed offensive. A prominent labor leader stated that the local men were very desirous that the out-of-town delegates should know that the sentiments expressed by the Governor were not theirs. The address fellows the sentiments expressed by the Gov-ernor were not theirs. The address fel-

Governor Cutler's Address.

Utah and Salt Lake City are getting an enviable reputation in the way of secur-ing and caring for various conventions. It enviable reputation in the way of securing and caring for various conventions. It is a reputation we are proud of. For we take great credit to ourselves for our hospitality and the uniform courtesy with which we treat the visitors who come among us. This reputation we desire always to live up to. On this account, and because of the high regard we have for the men who ply your ancient and honorable trade, we welcome most heartly the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

There has been no time in the history of the world when your calling hus not been held in high esteem. From the time whon men first began to fasten together the twigs and branches of trees to form a rude protection against the sun and the rain, till the present time, when by your skill you are able to make from wood the most beautiful works of art, the carpenter has been regarded as a benefactor to mankind. You may well be proud to know that He who was the greatest Man the world has ever produced, toiled in His youth and carry manhood at your trade. And tradition declares that the joints the made were so perfect that the most skillful were unable to find a seam in them.

To you who have come to join with us

skillful were unable to find a seam in them.

To you who have come to join with us in work and discussion and play and festivities for a few days, I extend a hearty welcome in behelf of the State. And I ask you to help us make the joint of friendship between yourselves and us so perfect that no rift, however, slight, can be found in it. The brotherhood idea takes firm hold in Utah. Most of the people here call one another by that endearing title of fellowship. And to the members of this brotherhood we willingly apply the name. You have doubtless come here anticipating a good time. As you are sure to have one. No one but a hopeices pessimist can stay in Utah ten days without being supremely happy. And you don't like pessimists. Happiness is native to Utah, and it is infectious. We confidently expect you to catch it.

I want to say a few words regarding a Continued on Page Eight.

Continued on Page Eight.

## EIGHTEEN FINE PRIZES FOR THE SALT LAKE HERALD

The Herald of late has been having considerable to say publicly and privately about circulation. It has claimed to lead all other newspapers in Utah. It has made some boasts that The Tribune feels should be proved justified.

And in order to give the Herald an opportunity to make good and at the same time earn several hundred dollars The Tribune issues the following challenges: The Tribune is ready to believe that the Herald may have a larger circulation in the Mormon towns and counties of Utah, for the reason that the Herald has been playing the "jack-Mormon" game in Utah for many years and The Tribune is persona non grata to the average Mormon who is not open to conviction on the great local question. But as the country stores are able to supply practically all of the wants of the people of the outside towns and counties, we do not believe that it is especially interesting to the average advertiser to know that any newspaper in Salt Lake City has a considerable circulation among people who seldom, if ever, spend their money in Salt Lake.

First-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if its circulation in Salt Lake City is not fully 10 per cent greater than the Herald's.

Second-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot show that three-fifths of the circulation of the Herald is beyond the limits of Salt Lake City.

Third-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that it has a greater per cent of circulation in Salt Lake City and the territory within a radius of twenty miles than any newspaper published in Utah.

Fourth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it is unable to prove that a considerable per cent of the Herald's circulation is unpaid and that the Herald issues fully 50 per cent more newspapers that are not paid for than The Tribune.

Fifth—The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that its circulation east of the Rocky mountains does not exceed the Herald's circulation east of the Rocky mountains by one hundred copies. This item is presented for the purpose of disproving the claim which has been made that large numbers of copies of The Tribune circulate in the East, or have ever circulated in the East.

Sixth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot show, by the Herald's own records, that the Herald does not circulate nor receive pay for at least 2500 copies of the Sunday edition that it claims it has printed. This is to show advertisers that the Herald has printed large quantities of its Sunday edition and sent them out to agents that have not been sold, and which, in fact, never went into circulation, and that this was done for the deliberate purpose of padding its accounts and deceiving advertisers.

Seventh-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that the Evening Telegram has fully 12 per cent more bona fide circulation in Salt Lake City than the Herald.

Eighth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that fully 50 per cent of the subscribers of the Herald are already served by the News, the Telegram and The Tribune. This is for the purpose of proving to advertisers that not one of the leading newspapers of Salt Lake City but has more exclusive subscribers than the Herald, and that it is not necessary to advertise in the Herald in order to cover the field of the most progressive buyers.

Ninth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that it has 50 per cent more exclusive readers in Salt Lake City than the Herald. Tenth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that the Telegram has a larger circulation in Salt Lake City than the Evening News. Eleventh-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that in all the history of the Republican, the Republican did not have a bona fide circulation of

2000 copies in Salt Lake City, and that it does not have that number today, and that it refused to permit an examination of its subscription accounts by a recognized advertising representative, on the ground that it would make such a bad showing compared to a year ago that it preferred to have him report that he had been denied access to its records rather than to chance his making a report on the conditions he would find. Twelfth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that the consumption of print paper by The Tribune and the Telegram since January 1, 1908, has

exceeded the total consumption of the Herald, News and Intermountain Republican combined by fully 100 tons. This proposal is for the purpose of demonstrating whether or not it is best to rely on circulation statements or upon the quantity of paper necessary to supply the needs of circulation. Thirteenth—The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that it has received on subscription account fully \$10,000 more during the past nine months than

the Herald has received. This is to show that The Tribune does not give away its circulation and that its patrons are not retained by carrying subscribers on its lists for the purpose of making fictitious circulation reports. Fourteenth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that the Herald discriminates against such advertisers as Walker Bros., Keith-O'Brien, the

Paris, Cohn's, Auerbach's, Z. C. M. I., Dinwoodey, and other regular patrons of the Herald who are classed as large advertisers, and in favor of concerns that do not spend one-tenth the amount for advertising in the Herald that is expended by the foregoing houses. This is to show that the policy of the Herald is to force top-notch prices from the larger retailers and to give the small advertisers as low (or a lower rate) than the concerns that purchase space in the Herald in quantities. Fifteenth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that the out-of-town advertising in the Herald does not yield to the Herald 60 per cent of the

sum per inch which the Herald charges its regular patrons in Salt Lake. This is to show that the policy of the Herald has been to take undue advantage of the local advertisers in order to recoup itself for the outlandishly low charges it makes short-time advertisers and foreign advertisers. For instance, the Herald will make a rate to some auction fakir, who comes to Salt Lake for a few days and who operates in competition with the local merchant, that is as low, or lower, than that given to the Salt Lake merchant who remains in the Herald the year round.

Sixteenth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that because of the manner in which the Herald has discriminated against its larger patrons in Salt Lake its losses have been so heavy that it is now attempting to break even by raising its rates to its larger local advertisers without demanding and securing a corresponding rate from outsiders.

Seventeenth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot prove that the Herald falsified its circulation statements to the circulation actuary who recently visited Salt Lake in the interests of the "Blue Book."

Eighteenth-The Tribune will forfeit \$100 if it cannot show by the names and location of the subscribers of the Herald, the News, The Tribune and the Telegram that the three last named newspapers practically cover the Herald's entire city subscription list. This is to show to advertisers that, because of local conditions, almost every daily newspaper reader in Salt Lake reads The Tribune, the Telegram or the News; and that any advertising placed in the Herald is an absolute waste of funds if it is the desire of the advertiser to reach the buyer who does not already read The Tribune, the Telegram or the News.

In order to establish the eighteen points enumerated in the foregoing, The Tribune proposes that it and the Telegram select a representative and that the Herald, the News and the Intermountain Republican select a representative, and these two men be given unrestricted access to all the records and departments of the five local newspapers for the purpose of securing data that will tend to prove or disprove all matter set forth in the eighteen proposals. That in case of dispute, these representatives be authorized to select a third, and that a written report of the findings be furnished to each of the five newspapers and to each concern that is an advertiser in all or either of the five newspapers.

That The Tribune and the Telegram agree to pay all the costs of the inquiry if they fail to establish fewer than two-thirds of the foregoing claims, it being understood that if two-thirds be established the cost of the investigation be paid by the Herald or pro-rated among the Herald, the News and the Republican. That the investigation cover the period of one year ending September 20, 1908, and that the investigation commence not later than October 1, or as soon

as is practicable and reasonable. That The Tribune and Telegram and the News and Herald issue a bond for \$5000 guaranteeing untrammeled and unrestricted access to their records and the fulfilling of their agreement to the foregoing proposals.

As a means of encouraging the Herald, the Republican and the News to consent to the opening of their records to the advertisers of Salt Lake City. The Tribune will pay \$100 to any charity to be named by the Herald immediately on execution of the aforesaid bonds.